TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1888.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, sed to-morrow morning, must be handed m this evening before six o'clock.

He Did Wrong.

Mr. CLEVELAND has allowed the \$20,000,000 River and Harbor bill to become a law, while withholding his approval and signature.

That was a mistake. He should either have signed the bill or vetoed it.

Mr. CLEVELAND has put on record no memorandum of his reasons for standing saide, at parade rest, while this colossal measure of log-rolling and extravagance proceeds unchallenged on its way to the Treasury. But it is semi-officially announced that the bill contained items which he could not approve, but in the main was considered by him as so important to the best interests of the country that he was unwilling to veto it.

If there were items in the bill so objectionable that Mr. CLEVELAND could not conscientiously affix his signature, how could he allow them to pass unchallenged?

Why did he not send the measure back to Congress with his disapproval, pointing out the objectionable features, in order that Congress might remove those objectionable features and send him a new bill-such a bill as an honest and watchful President could properly approve?

President ARTHUR's veto of an \$18,000,000 River and Harbor bill was one of the most creditable acts of his patriotic and honorable onreer.

An Educational Campaign.

Our free trade contemporary, the Times, is making a very elaborate, incessant, statistical, theoretical, didactical and tedious campaign against protection to domestic industries. This is all right. It is a free country, and the question is great. Go in, then, and thrash the straw while it is widely spread upon the thrashing floor.

We have heard before that this is to be an educational campaign; that the principles of free trade and political economy are now to be impressed upon the voters at full length, not with a view to the election of CLEVELAND and THURMAN in 1888, but with a view to the intellectual culture of the publie and the indoctrination of future citizens with the sublime theories of reducing wages in this country to the stern level of Lancashire and Belgium, buying our supply of manufactured goods chiefly if not altogether in the cheaper markets of Europe, and paying for them in agricultural products. That is the programme, and the Times labors to carry out its educational design with zeal and industry worthy of a great and blessed cause

This is one sort of a Presidential campaign, and those who like such a canvass are wel come to carry it on. Possibly it may bear the fruit of success some time. In the course of years, say by 1908, when the thing will be practicable, the American people may possibly be educated up to free trade with foreign countries, and to a diminution of that other kind of free trade which they have so long enjoyed among themselves. Political economy, said THOMAS CARLYLE, is a dismal science. The discussion of political economy, said SAMUEL J. TILDEN, deadens imagins tion and suppresses patriotic feeling; it is very uninteresting. But that is no reason why those who believe in it ardently should not preach it all the time; and we trust the Times, and all other free trade apostles, will insist on proclaiming the beauties of foreign free trade and the horrors of domestic protection not only until election day, but forever afterward. The freedom of the press

ought never to be curtailed. But the Democracy of the United States are not half so desirous of being subjected to eternal lectures on political economy; they are not so hungry for the argumentative annihilation of the protective system under which this country has grown great and prosperous, and has paid off fourteen hundred millions of public debt in twentyhas ever thought of doing-as they are for victory in November. Their purpose is to carry the election and keep a Democratic Administration in power; and when they are told that their aliles, the Mugwumps, are going to make it a campaign for education and not for victory, and to combine with it a deadly war upon the Democratic State ticket-whose defeat will necessarily involve the defeat of the national ticket also-they listen with a feeling that is partly anger and partly disgust.

The Canoe Tragedy at Bar Harbor. Within the last few years canceing has come into considerable favor in the northern United States and Canada, and it is now practised every summer with much success and satisfaction by a large number of persons. It affords healthy and invigorating exercise and recreation, and deserves en couragement. All cancelsts, however, will realize that their favorite sport must be seriously affected in popular esteem by the

sad news from Bar Harbor on Sunday. It appears that Mr. J. HABMON REED of Albany and Miss FANNY MILLIEEN of New Orieans, summer visitors at Mount Desert, were rash enough to venture out in a canoe on the waters of Bar Harbor at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, notwithstanding the protestations of the friends of the young lady and the refusal of at least one person to let them have a canoe. The darkness was in tense, and the venture was manifestly foolish and dangerous. The voyagers have not been seen since; but their overturned canoe was picked up by a yacht a few miles at ser about noon on Sunday, so that it cannot be doubted that both were drowned.

A great deal will now be said about the dangers of canoeing, and the votaries of that attractive pursuit might just as well admit that it is dangerous for those who do not know how to practise it, or who needlessly expose themselves to peril. The accident at Bar Harbor teaches, not that canoeing is too dangerous to be practised as summer recreation, but that it should not be attempted except by competent persons and

with due precautions. In the first place, a man should not attempt to manage a canoe without instruction from an expert, or without considerable practice under the guidance of a qualified canocist. It is only after he has had a good deal of experience of this sort, and has learned to manage his cance under various conditions of wind and water with safety and success, that he should venture upon taking a fellow passenger with him.

Becondly, every cancelst should be able to swim, and to swim well.

In the third place, no young lady should embark as a passenger in a canoe unless she also is a swimmer able to take reasonable care of herself in case of a capsize.

If the parents and guardians of young girls who are invited to go out canceing, will keep these suggestions in mind and act upon them, there will be no such sad acas that which has just happened !

at Mount Desert. To a novice, mountaineering is one of the most dangerous recreations in the world, but to an Alpine climber like Prof. TYNDALL, OF THACKERAY'S SONin-law, Leslie Stephen, it involves practically so little danger that the perils may be disregarded. So it is with canoeing. An expert canocist understands the conditions of the sport so well that he runs no useless risks himself and will not consent to expose others to them.

Mr. Chamberlain's Letter.

It is a very lame explanation of the assertions ascribed to him after his return from a sojourn in this country which Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has telegraphed to the Tribune. By the reporters who heard him he was understood to say on a public occasion -and of course for Englishmen his statement was clothed with the authority of his diplomatic experience at Washington-that the talk about American sympathy with the outery for home rule was buncombe, and that, as a matter of fact, a large majority of the leading men in the United States disapproved of the Nationalist movement. For months this affirmation has been quoted with complacency by the Tory newspapers, and been suffered by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to pass uncontradicted and unqualified until its glaring falsity was the other day exposed in the Federal Senate by Senator SHERMAN.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN feels the necessity of meeting this, so to speak, official denial of the truth of his words, and he accordingly seeks to do so by a quibble. He never averred, he says, that American statesmen looked with disfavor on the plan of giving home rule to Ireland, for that he owns would be untrue. What he did assert, he says, was that they did not view with approval the particular kind of home rule embodied by Mr. GLADSTONE in the famous bill submitted and defeated in June, 1886. This distinction he endeavors to make more specious by adding that Americans would naturally like to see their own system of State rights imitated in other countries, but, on the other hand, they repudiate a policy which would make the States independent of the Federal authority, and any proposal which would deprive States of representatation in the Federal Congress.

Evidently, this letter was intended solely

for American circulation, just as the writer's memorable parallel between Ireland and West Virginia was drawn exclusively for effect upon the British mind. Mr. CHAMBER-TAIN assumes that none of his American readers has seen or, at all events, recollects the text of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule bill, and that, therefore, he may tell them anything he pleases about its purport. We must either impute to him an assumption of this sort, or else we must infer that he knows but little about the rights reserved to our States under our Federal Constitution. We are able, however, to assure him that to Americans familiar with their own organie law, and also with the text of Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposals, the fact is perfectly well known that not a larger but a materially smaller measure of home rule and independence was yielded to Ireland under the original bill than is guaranteed to every State under our federative system. It is well understood on this side of the Atlantic that Mr. GLADSTONE'S project, far from involving greater danger of secession and disruption, supplied more safeguards against disintegration than are offered by our American Union.

It is true that Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill did ot contemplate the retention of Irish members in the Parliament at Westminster, and this feature was regarded with regret by some representatives of American opinion, and particularly by THE SUN; not, however, on the ground that the unity and cohesion of the British empire was thereby imperilled, for ample precautions had been taken by Mr. GLADSTONE to quiet apprehensions on that score. It was solely and expressly for the sake of Irishmen themselves that we advised them consider whether it would not be prudent to retain a representation at Westminster proportionate to their population: for, otherwise, what guarantee had they that what Parliament had given it won the se three years—a thing no free trade country | might not take away, or that at all events it | might not recall piecemeal what it had bestowed in block? It is gratifying to know that both Mr. PARNELL and Mr. GLADSTONE are now convinced that some provision of the kind is desirable, and have resolved to

introduce it in their next home rule scheme. But in June, 1886, a majority of the Parnellite members of Parliament were themselves opposed to keeping up any connection with Westminster, and therefore well-in formed Americans deemed the form of home rule sketched in the GLADSTONE bill the best attainable under the circumstances None of us, certainly, imagined, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pretends, that the bill was open to criticism on the score of threatening the safety and union of the British empire.

The Illegal Use of Decoy Letters.

Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an interesting decision in a criminal case at Baltimore in relation to the use of decoy letters. A decoy letter containing money was addressed to a resident of Baltimore and placed with the letters which in the regular course of business are put upon the dumping table in the Baltimore Post Office. The inspectors by whom this was done had previously agreed with the Postmaster that the letter, if it passed the backing table and the can celling table and reached the carriers' room. should be taken therefrom and given back to the inspectors instead of being turned over to a carrier for delivery to the person to whom it was addressed. As a matter of fact, however, the letter never got to the carriers' room at all, and the prisoner was charged with having taken it while he was

at work at the backing table. There were two counts in the indictment against him. He was accused of having stolen the money out of the letter. Upon this charge he was acquitted. He was also accused of having violated that portion of section 5,487 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which makes it a crime for any person employed in any department of the postal service to "secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters intrusted to him, or which shall come into his possession, and which was intended

to be conveyed by mail." Upon this latter charge the prisoner was convicted. Judge HABLAN holds the conviction wrong, and has ordered a new tria on the ground that the decoy letter was not 'intended to be conveyed by mail."

This view seems certainly to be justifled by the facts as they are stated. The arrangement between the postal inspectors and the Postmaster expressly provided that the letter, if not improperly withdrawn, should merely go from one department or room in the Post Office building to another, and under no circumstances was it to be placed in the hands of a carrier for delivery. The intent that it should be conveyed by mail. which the statute requires in order to make its abstraction criminal, was wholly wanting. It will be observed that the question in volved was strictly one of statutory interpretation, and not whether the accused person was fit to remain any longer in the service of the Government.

Some newspapers, in commenting upon this decision, have taken occasion to criticise the opinion lately expressed by Judge Emory SPEER of the United States District Court for Georgia, to the effect that decoy letters are, by virtue of their very nature, outside the scope and operation of the statute to which we have referred. Under Justice HABLAN'S ruling, says the Washington Evening Star, "the fact that it is a decoy, and not a bona-fide piece of correspondence, makes no difference so long as it is regularly mailed and started on its way to the party addressed in its superscription and not officially arrested in its progress." But it may well be doubted whether any decoy letter can truly be said to be "intended to be conveyed by mail." The very purpose with which such a letter is prepared and put into the Post Office is not that it shall reach its ostensible destination, but that, instead of being conveyed by mail, it shall take such a course as will enable the postal authorities to detect dishonest public servants.

There are few meaner sorts of theft than stealing from letters; but, if the decoy system is to be employed successfully as a means of detecting this offence, it would seem that the statutes on the subject require further amendment.

Where They Differ.

In his discourse of last Sunday evening Dr. McGlynn told his audience that the immediate remedy for the present oppressive condition of workingmen in this country was "not free trade, but free land."

On the other hand, Mr. HENRY GEORGE, with whom Dr. McGLYNN has for the last year or two been intimately associated, is now engaged in advocating and supporting the Democratic national ticket, because in his opinion Mr. CLEVELAND and the St. Louis platform are both marching in the direction of free trade. Free trade, according to Mr. GEORGE, is the door through which the world will enter into the paradise of free land. As soon as free trade is established, then we shall move on to that blessed condition in which the revenue of the Government will all be raised from a single tax. which will be imposed upon land, and then the GEORGE millennium will set in.

It is a pity that any difference of opinion and policy should arise between two great reformers like Mr. George and Dr. Mo-GLYNN. GEORGE supports the Democratic ticket, while McGLYNN goes in for a Labor ticket. It would be much better for their cause if they could stick together. In unity there is strength; in division weakness. Free trade and the final abolition of private ownership of land, are not advanced but de ayed by the separation of the two apostles.

Whether it be from the reluctance of our eading public speakers to meet each other in debate, or from some less obvious cause, it is certain that there are very few joint discussions such as that between Lixcoln and Douglas thirty years ago, which shook Illinois and made a sensation throughout the country. If Mr. HENRY GEORGE's reputed desire comes to anything, a discussion of a similar nature may be looked for during the present campaign. He is said to wish to meet the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE upon the tariff. The subject would offer less opportunity for eloquence than that which occupied the attention of LINCOLN and Douglas, but the ability of the speakers would invest it with an unusual degree of interest. The question. "BLAINE or JOGGINS? would then resolve itself into the question BLAINE OF GEORGE?" Would GEORGE, like JOGGENS, get in ahead of the man from Maine?

And the Old Red Bandanna, Oh, long may It

O'er the land of the free and the home of the

Mr. BLAINE says he is a friend of many years standing and a personal admirer of Judge THURMAN. In this Mr. BLAINE does not stand alone. Thousands of American citizens are personal admirers of the Grand Old Roman, whose sturdy and constant defence of Democratic principles, and whose rugged Democracy, symbolized in this campaign by the Red Bandanna, long since endeared him to his countrymen. It is no wonder that he has observer as the Hon. James G. BLAINE.

Can WARNER MILLER beat DAVID BENNETT HILL? Will the citizens of the Empire State to HILL? Would the majority of New Yorkers they prefer DAVID BENNETT? These are the questions which Dr. MILLER should ponder very seriously before he commits himself. Governor HILL is not an antagonist that a nan can amuse himself with.

The surveys for the Congo railroad! past the 285 miles of cataracts are approaching completion, and there is little doubt that within the next two or three years the tollsome journey to Stanley Pool, nearly three weeks long that has sapped the energies of not a few travellers, may be comfortably made in a day. time is coming when a trip to Central Africa vill not involve a big caravan and thousands o dollars of expense. Any one who hankers after a taste of life in the central regions of the Dark Continent will have only to pack his gripsack and buy his ticket, and steam will waft him to the once mysterious regions which the ploneers nearly perished to reach. Mr. STANLEY once said that some men posed as African explorers who were merely travellers. However that may be, the travellers will follow the explorers in considerable numbers as soon as long dis tances can be covered in a few weeks without serious discomforts.

We hear of many of the old-time leaders ir the politics of prohibitionism and female suffrage and labor reform going back this year to one or other of the two great rival parties of machine than be the runners of little ma chines. They have got tired of trying year after year to do things that cannot be done in their way, if they can be done at all. The probability is that the vote of all the little par ties will be unusually small this year.

Certainly Dakota ought to be a State. It has the requisite population. Washington New Mexico, and possibly Montana ought also to be States.—Omoda Merata. But not in such an awful hurry. After the

election will be time enough.

One of the candidates for the office of President appeared before an audience the other evening sparkling with diamonds, which were fastened at the collar and in the hair. displaying also a large bouquet and wearing apparel of silk and satin. This enticing candidate was not BEN HARRISON of Indians, nor CLEVELAND of New York, nor Gen. FIRE of New Jersey, nor Alson J. STREETER of Illinois, any one of whom, if he had appeared in public with such decorations to advocat his election, would have been laughed off the platform. The Presidential candidate in ques tion-alas! that we must say it-was the cham pion of the wronged and oppressed women of this country. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, the fashionable standard bearer of the female suf-

frage party. A London newspaper made a queer blunder when it announced the other day that some antiquarians who had been grubbing around in Canterbury Cathedral had unearthed the renains of Thomas & BECKET, and that the ones "gave the idea of great strength." If this were true, no'one would be more surprised than King Hunar VIII.. was died in the firm and doubtless correct belief that he had reduced to ashes all that was mortal of the | PHIL DWIER GIFES \$10,000 TO \$7,500. Archbishop. Spain committed a bigger blunder, however, when, nearly a century ago. she removed with great ceremony the supposed bones of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS from San Domingo to the cathedral in Havana, only to discover, many years later, that the dust thus onored was that of the great explorer's brother. The cathedral at San Domingo still holds the mortal part of the discoverer.

Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati, standup! You are printing as if original with yourself good stories taken out of THE SUN without saying where you get them. This is contrary to the Second Maxim of the greatest profession of all:

"Copy nothing from another publication without complete credit " We have had to rebuke you for this offence

before, Commercial Gazette; but now reform! Never let it be necessary to do it again!

Another feature will be added to the political campaign and another Presidential candidate will be put in the field by the National Convention of the new American party that meets in Washington to-day, and to which delegates have been sent from many of the States of the Union. The new party bears a resemblance to the old Know-Nothing or Native American party of 1856 that nominated MILLARD FILLMORE to the Presidency, though t does not take any direct stand against the Catholic religion. Its motto will be the old familiar words, "Americans shall rule America," and its main objects will be to reduce the political influence of the foreign-born element in the United States, to lengthen the term of naturalization, and to restrict immigration.

Thirty-two years ago, when the Native American party reached its greatest strength, considerable alarm had been raised in the country by the sudden and enormous growth of foreign immigration during the previous eight or ten years, and by the notion that American institutions were thus endangered; but this apprehension was allayed during the rebellion, when tens of thousands of foreign-born citizens gave their lives in defence of the Union, the Constitution, and the flag.

There is nobody nowadays, and there never was anybody, to challenge the maxim that Americans shall rule America." The list of officeholders in the Federal and State service. and of members of both Houses of Congress and of the Legislatures of all the States gives sufficient evidence to prove that our fo born fellow citizens do not crowd native Americans out of the government of their country, or seek to establish a policy that runs short of the full measure of patriotism. The fears that stimulated the growth of the old Know-Nothing or Dark Lantern party cannot have any existence to-day.

Senator KENNA of West Virginia made an excellent impression when he was here last week to deliver before the County Democracy the campaign speech which was reported in THE SUN of Friday last.

We hear from the National Democratic Headquarters of the pressing demands sent mous quantities of campaign documents. No such demands were ever known in past elections. This pleasing news gives evidence that, after all, we are to have an "intellectual campaign" on the Democratic side of the field, according to the promise made when operations were begun. Under the circumstances, it is of the highest importance that all the campaign locuments sent out from headquarters should be of the right stamp and of such a character as to strengthen the hold of the Democratic party upon the voting millions. If an indiscreet document, or a document taking weak ground on certain questions of public policy, is scattered broadcast over the country, the evil results of it will not be easily counteracted by any subsequent action.

Mr. BLAINE got out of town very quietly yesterday forenoon. His reception in New York would have been a nester and more dramatic episode if the triumpnal parade had been prepared for last Friday evening, and if he had left the city next morning on an early train. It cannot be said that the BLAINE wel-

Democrate, Republicans, Mugwumps, Should Read It. From the St. Cloud Journal Press

There is at least one paper in this country which Republicans, Democrats, and Mugwumps alike want to read. It may not always make them feel happy, but they want to read it just the same. That paper is THE NEW YORK SUR. Editorially it is always able and vigorous; its news departments are full withsendence is the genuine article. It is always interest

How the Great Western Editor Bealt with a Politician.

From the Cincinnati Enquire Joseph Medill and the late Gen. John A. Legan had come to a serious misunderstanding, and Medili had been attacking the so dier and statesman savage; through the columns of his paper. Gen. Logan desired a cessation of hostilities, and sent a flag of truce to Mr. Medili by a friend, asking the editor to come and see him

"You can tell Gen. Logan that my office is in the Chiage Tribune building and my hours are from 10 to 6." ported to his principal, and, coming back, suggested a meeting on neutral ground. The editor repeated his former pronunciamento. A short time later there was aid. The door swung open, and Black Jack stood there, but advanced only a step over the threshhold, where h stopped. The two man looked at each other intently for a second or two.

"Are we to meet as friends or enemies!" asked Logan "I pass. You make it," was the editor's response, and in a moment more they had smiled and shaken hands.

From the Globe Democra

Millionaires are common at Saratoga-so numercus, in fact, that the botel cashiers can't remember all of them. One day this week a gentleman walked up to the office of a leading hotel and offered a check in payment of his bill. The cashler took it, looked at the ignature, and hesitated a little.
"Oh." said the guest, "you want me identified, of

The cashier said nothing, but seemed relieved. Whereupon the guest took out his pocketbook and fished from it a SiO) bank note of the First National Bank of New York. Check and note bore the same signature— James A. Garland, President"

Wake Up, Friends! Wake Up! From the Sunday Democrat

The apathy of the managers of the Democratic campaign is a subject of general comment. The Birald proposes a new crition de luxe of hip Van Wink la fer the Democratic National Committee.

From the Rhinebeck Gasette The Democracy of this State would make no

THE SUN is one of the "great powers in the Protectionist! Democrats to be Put Bowa.

ron the Galvesian News, Confederate Free Trade Democrat. It is highly probable that next November the To the Hon, George F. Edmunds.

Not for the mighty lobed and massy brain. That intellect sagacions crystalline, The wit as clear and mellow as old wine. The word clouds that come down in genial rain eloquence, except on Brother Blaine; e skill to split a hair, and split it fine, The equal gift to argue and to dine. The knack to make your rivals prance with pain; Not for the steadingt mind and solid will, The swift objection and the answer cur, Thin subtlety and paradox that spurt Not for these gifts shall Fame's broad flipper fill r cup of henor with fresh honor stil

Democratic National Committeeman Pra

Phil Dwyer, the famous horseman, is willing to take advantage of any Republican enthusiasm that may have been engendered by the Blaine episods. Ed Merriam, who is In Wall street by day and at the Sturtevant House nights, returned from Saratoga yesterterday morning commissioned to bet \$5,000, or any part of it, on Cleveland's election for Phil at odds of \$100 to \$75. Some other friend of the level-headed horseman has another \$3,000 to place on the same conditions, but his name could not be learned at the Sturiovant last

New York, Aug. 11.—Col. John G. Prather, member of the Democratic National Committee from Missourd, was at the West Lind Hotel last Sunday. He is a betting man, and is one of the few Democrats I know who has been a uniform Cleveland man, satisfied from the first year of Cleveland's term that he would be renominated, and cheerfully acquiescent therein. Said I:

"Colonel, how are you betting on Cleveland."

Said I:

"Colonel, how are you betting on Cleveland now? What odds are you giving?"

"None, I will not \$1,000 even that he is elected. I think, in the present state of the case, that this would be a fair bet."

John G. Friest is also here, who was warmly for Cleveland when he was previously nominated, but is understood to be a little less than lukewarm at present.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The late London opera season netted £5.000.

A Nothingham bars singer is said to go down to B flat.

A mushroom 11% inches in diameter has been pathered

Nessenet is writing an opera for a young American singer named Sybil Sanderson. The Empress of Brazil made a pilgrimage to Lourdes because of the Emperor's recovery.

Queen Victoria and Kaiser William are to meet at

hand different from the lef .- is increasing in Paris. The last portrait touched by the late Mr. Holl was a portrait of Mr. Cornellus Vanderblit. It was finished. Pauline Lucca is said to have signed an engagement for the approaching season at the Thalla Theatre in

The new rifle recently adopted for the British army tical men." The "Still Alarm" was a great success at its first

night in London. Everything was called out, inc The bad driving of the Paris cabmen has impelled the 'Syndicat du Sport Français'' to offer a prize for com-

band in 1836, exactly twenty-six years before her present husband was born.

The telephone charge for five minutes conversation

etween Paris and Marsetlies is three francs; between Paris and Lyons two francs. Fifteen thousand nounds sterling is estimated as Mr. Henry Irving's expenditure for the production of "Mac-Mr. Irving is now in Switzerland. A soldier who was seen to take off his cap while using

the ie ephone, informed a questioner that he did so be cause he was talking to his superior officer. A little girl, aged 8, died from seasickness during voyage from Tiree to the Clyde. The sickner ery severe, and ended in a convulsive fit. "life-raving saloon " is among the latest inventions.

t is arranged so that the whole saloon is allowed to slide overboad, and is practically becomes a small ship.

The billy cock hat was thick among the swells at the ecent Sandown races, and the talk against the silk hat as a necessity for polite Lendon steadily increases

Mr. R. T. Rhode, Fellow of the institute of Bankers, reign shall be equal to \$5 and the shilling to 25 cents. The Princes of Thurn and Taxis have to pay a fine on the death of a King of Prussia of a million of marks. A check for two millions has just been forwarded to Berliu The wife of a Breton peasant for whom the doctor had prescribed leaches, fried the leaches and gave them to her injured husband to eat. He was taken fatally fill and it was attributed to the leaches.

church near Milan with a cheap organ, has succeeded in making one with pipes of paper instead of metal. Its Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria has for some time practised successfully as an oculiat giving advice and treatment gratia. Young Prince Louis Ferdinand has just finished his medical studies, and will begin to prac-

Father Giovanni Orispi Regghino, in order to supply a

A very interesting innovation is proposed in billbards in order to abolish absolutely the possibility of rail plar, the plan is to play with two balls only, the count being made by a kim after the first contact of object A wonderful landscape which is on exhibition in Paris

has been executed in European and foreign insects. The desired tones for the foreground are supplied by 450,000 colsoptera, and 4 000 varieties of other insects make the rest of the picture. in the hattle of the great men in France now going on

over the Academy, Sardou scores one against Daudet, who now poses as an enemy of that institution. M. Dau-det, says M. Sardou, has one releatless enemy on earth, not the French Academy, but French grammar An Eastern traveller was asked to write a line in a lady's album. He wrote: "L'habitude de vivre avec les bètes m'a rendu induigent pour les femmes." He signed his name. The lady underlined it with this: L'habitude de vivre avec les hommes m'a rendu in-

duigent pour les bêtes." She signed her nam The extraordinary episode of this year's cricket was the finish between Kent and Sussex. Kent wanted 4 runs with 6 wickets to fall. An outside bowler named Tate was put in for bussex, and his analysis showed a overs, 5 maidens, 5 wickets, and 1 run. When the last man came in 2 runs were wanted, and they were got with great luck.

tor Thummel, an Evangelical preacher in Solingen. Cologne and the canons of Air-la-Chapelle of blasphemy and the breach of the Third Commandment The burgomaster immediately rose and deciared the meeting at an end. It broke up after much excitement, and the pastor will prosecute the burgomaster for brawling in church.

A peer who had always ordered his coats through his valet stepped into his tailor's on Piccadilly to order one himself. When he gave the address, the tailor, supposing him to be a new valet, slipped a little packet into his hand, with "Here's your commission, and it's your own fault if you don't earn more. Just you take this brush, and give the old man's ciothes a good wine down with it every morning. He doesn't wear half as many coats as he should." It was a steel wire brush. The peer took he money and his custom with him. In an article on courage in the Fortnightly Review

Lord Wolseley contradicts the idea that little men are braver than hig men. One of the very bravest he ever knew was 6 feet 4 suches. Among the nations he sincles out Turker with special praise for her fighting on ities: "Among all the great armies of the world, none is composed of a finer or braver fighting material than that of Turkey. The early life, the training, laws, manners, customs, and, above all, the religion of the Turk combine to make him the most formidab e of soldiers."

Mr. A. C. Buell and the New York Times. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In its issue of Aug. 11 the New York Times, under the head "One of the Old School," spits some characteristic venom at the writer of a communication which appeared in Tax Sun on the 3d inst. The pretracted distribe of the Times contains but one material statement, and that one cunningly protected from the operation of the law of liber by an interrogation point. It is as follows:

"Is it possible that this correspondent who despise 'paid attorneys' and classes hinse f 'among the sait of the cartin' is the person who admitted on the winness stand that he had received large sums from Mar route cour rattors for services intended to facilitate the passage of Brady's deficiency appropriation?" The testimony taken in the trials referred to was print

ed and is of record. For the present the only reply I can make to the Fines is a request that it take away its interrogation point and state as a positive assertion the matter which is quoted. The Times will understand on charity leads to the boilef that the editor of ones may have been imposed upon in these premises by a person who, in the course of the Star route trials, was proved by documentary evidence to be in the pay of the prosecution as a detective and in the pay of the defendants as a spy at the same time. This person was subsequently employed by the Timez. Very respectfully,

indly correct the printed report that my insign is here "to start a newspaper." I am simply sea mu-sician engaged in a hunt for musical critica, and find the hunting execution, but the game quite assesses as "at" 'cune, don't you'know?" Obediently yours, LONDON, EUG., AUG. 2 JEROUS ROPEIUS.

Not to Start a Newspaper.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you

The Strict Principles of Boston. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. Holmerson, in looking over the papers this morning I sind yet have used the word 'squeded."

Yes sir, It is a word I see quite often in the New York papers.

"And you consider the New York papers a pattern for a Beatun journalist, Mr. Holmerson." You will be "racaltoned," alf, for one week, without salary. That is all, Mr. Holmerson.

What Will Chicage Say !

VERSAILLES, Aug. 10.—Dr. Campbell, who has been delivering lectures on the different 'theories,' tent at this place for several data. Calms to have called the disrden of E-len in the United States, says that the city of St. Louis is eracted on the site the Garden and that the Hissisteppi is none other to the Euphrates liver. He calls on the Bible to prove his statements and says that within two months he was all the world agog on the subject.

THE CANA HAN PACIFIC

Merien's Resignation-What Will W

States.

The panic of 1873 and the years of distress that followed enabled the Tories to return to power on a high protection platform, based on the exclusion of American manufactured goods

the exclusion of American manufactured goods from the Canadian market. Once safely reinstated, Macdonald and Langevin awarded the contract for the road to a company headed by Sir Robert Stephen and Sir Bonaid A. Smith, and composed of a number of English and American capitalists, ameng them Levi P. Morton. The Government guaranteed the bonds of the company, gave it an enormous bonus as well as many millions of acres of public lands, and, in fact, practically furnished all necessary material toward carrying out a work that has

material toward carrying out a work that has added enormously to the Canadian public

added enormously to the Canadian public debt.

Without doubt one of the finest ronds in the world, it is regarded by British strategists as one of the most important links between England and the East, discounting the importance of the Suez Canal as a highway to India in the event of war with Russia, and rendering the empire independent of the United States for land transportation between the two great oceans. Since its completion the "C. P. R." has became the dominant power in Canada. If we are to credit the opposition press, it has furnished the Government with the sinews of war in general elections since 1878, and in return for this is practically permitted to rule as it pleases.

it pleases.

This is the concern with which Mr. Morton has been identified as a director. His resignation will of course, be attributed to parrietle motives, but, however prompted, it will cost him nothing, as his London partner, Sir John Rose, baronet, is also intimately allied with it and may be relied on safely to guard his interests.

Calhoun's Lecture to Thurman.

From the Rome Tribune.

During the recent visit of a Georgia committee to Mr. Thurman the conversation naturally turned upon the greatest of Southern statesmen, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Mr. Thurman was asked if he had known Mr. Calhoun in public life. The reply was interesting.

Calboun in public life. The reply was interesting.

"Yes." said Mr. Thurman, "I knew Mr. Calboun in the closing years of his political life, which were the opening years of my own. I shall never forget my first meeting with him. I was quite young when I first entered Congress, and my uncle, then a United States Senator from Virginia, took me the first thing to see the great South Carolina statesman.

"Mr. Calboun received us kindly, and from the first devoted his attention to me—a young man—to acertain extent ignoring his colleague.

Attending a Funeral by Tolescope.

Kentucky's Banner Widow Town.

From the Elizabethtmon Neses

In every eye a tear-drop and a look of bitter woe;

sign; That hoped for new Red Stocking dars, the days of Auld

Where is the Only Kelly, bought with twice ave thou-

Put, put the rattled men to sleep all in their little bunks-

Where is great Clarkson. Ilkewise for ten thousand

Where are the curves Hegarthian, the balls too hot to

Where are the swift base runners, the batamen great of

Regretfully the sad town recalls the era of the Wrighta

But New York has the Giants now, and who is 't has the

Let Boston take this warning wise as the fire-tried "She:"

One boss 's enough for any nine, and none can win with

victories come in driblets, and defeats in solid

Large is the list of errors, long is the list of skunks;

Woe's me for Boston!

Lang Syne-Woe's me for Boston!

bought and sold !

age of gold-Wee's me for Boston!

Woe's me for Boston!

Returned victors from the Richfield Springs speal It is formally announced that Levi P. Morton has resigned from the directorate of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Morton, it may be remembered, was nominated to Vice-Fresident of the United States by the Republican Convention at Chicago. A few days ago the Schate initiated an inquiry into the usurpation of American railroad business by foreign corporations enjoying the right of way on our soft, and, the course of the debate leading up thereto, the connection of Mr. Morton with "England's great military highway to India," as the Canadian Pacific has been termed, and which is the principal offender compilation of Was disclosed by Senator Gorman. From the Bufalo courter. inary murderers and thieves. The wreath of try leaves and palm branches

ington, and which came from an unknown by ien. Sheridan were warm friends "Sitting Bull" John D. Lawson, one of the prides of

termed, and which is the principal offender complained of, was disclosed by Senator Gorman.

The Canadian Pacific is essentially a political ruliroad. It was originated us a bribe to British Columbia to join the Canadian confederacy when, between 1870 and 1872, that province was wavering between retaining allegiance to the British crown and applying for admission to the American Union, Sir Hector Langevic, who negotiated the terms of union with Canada, guaranteed the building of a transcentinental road in the veers, a reckless undertaking that produced a storm of disapproval in the eastern provinces, on whom the cost of the work was entailed. The administration of Sir John A. Macdonald dangled the bate of the contract for building the road before several construction companies, seeking the best bid of assistance in the way of campaign funds for the pending general elections, and finally awarded it to that headed by the late Sir Hugh Allen, the steamship millionaire of Montreal.

The Government bled the company to the extent of \$354,000 for corruption money with which to debauch the electorate, and it has been asserted and never denied that \$32,000 of the blunder cluing to the hands of Sir Hector Langewin, the Minister of Public Works. The exposure of the villainy in the House of Commons by the late Lucius S. Huntington, produced what is known in Canadian history as "the Canadian Pacific Scandal." and crushed the Government to the earth. The Liberais, headed by Alexander Mackenzie, acceded to power, and undertook to carry out the obligation with which Langevin had burdened the country in order to prevent the Pacific Breader province from casting her fortunes with the United States.

The panic of 1873 and the years of distress that followed enabled the Tories et contrarys as that followed enabled the Tories et contrarys as that followed enabled the Rosea of commons to casting the fortunes with the United States. the practical Republicans bereabouts is doubtless not particularly chummy with the patent-leather cle-ment of the Republican (lub of the city of New York. During those three eventful days that the club sailed around the bay hunting for Mr. Blains, the managers of the expedition speks of Mr. Lawthe managers of the expedition spake of Mr. Law-son as Mr. Dawsen and Mr. Rawson. They teld how Mr. Dawson or Mr. Rawson doled out the Convention fickets to them at Chicago. There were other murales slicwing unfamiliarity with the big boomers of the Re-publican party. Steve Elkina Col. W. W. Dudler, and even Field Marshal Nurat Halstead had to be very cenerally increduced before they were recognized. Almost every New Yorker has seen or heard of the

"barkers" in front of the Chatham and Bauer atrest clothiers. They are employed to get trade from passers By, even if they have to force them bodily into the or tablishment. The latest thing in this line is the het norn own neveral wash boilers. They load them with hot core at night, and take a stand. Nome of the enterprising ones have "barkers" to rush up and dewn the block tell-ing folks "de best place in de town to get a corn." The very poor of some of the east side streets are

speaking sorrowfully of the death last Wednesday of Mrs. Annie Reinhardt, wife of the dry goods merchant. Mrs. Reinhardt died in South Carolius. It is said that Mrs. Seinbardt's charities frequently reached \$20,000 s year, and that she was particularly kind to orphane. Only after her death were her great charities generally spoken of Blaine's stay at the Oriental did not make the Repub lican tings of that resort any way overpowering. The presence of many good Democrate prevented such a result. Wilson S. Bissell, formerly President Cleveland's

law partner, was one of them. He modestly disclaimed a jocular suggestion that he had come down as a counter attraction to James G. When this pleasantry reached the ears of Tom Platt be said: "Well, in the matter of weight and as the power issell, like all our stout men. Is touchy on that subject as well as being very properly so on the power-behind

Another good Democrat on the scene was Comptroller Theodore W. Myers. He had been stopping there all the season, and did not propose to let even Blaine bother him. The Comptroller said that in his opinion the Blaine reception had disappointed the Republicans, and that it had been sprung about six weeks too soon. He predicted that the Blaine enthusiasm would all flatten out long ring of sincerity of his belief that the workingmen wil not be led to think that tariff reform means low wage or free trade es remes.

Amone non-political Orientals Lewis J. Leib the printing ink manufacturer, is conspicuous. He is bigger than Bissell. In fact, in mental a crinese and physical proportions Mr. Leib and Tom Costigan would make an subject, and his abounding goodhature will probably not be disturbed when he learns from this that the merr girls who adorn the plants have a habit of saying with a gigzle as he passes by: "There goes Berry Walt's under

This bit of theatrical technical talk has taken a recog of its widespread use a few hours from the time Tur Sun reporter heard it drop from the lips of beauty or the plazza of the Oriental. They were discussing the utility of trying to figure out the candidates for local offices before the question of local union is decided. "I will tell you what ought to be done to settle the

tions," said one. "Let Judge Fower, Dick Croker, Henry D. Purroy, and John J. O'Brien all run for politics are uncertain, and you ought to provide each with an understudy."

"That's easy," was the response. "Jim Degnan for Purroy Charley Smith for O'Erien, Dick Cunningham for Power, and Hugh Grant for Croker." A parlor and plazza favorite at the Oriental is Herzog.

first devoted his attention to me—a young man—to a certain extent ignoring his colleague, my uncle, 'I believe. Mr. Thurman,' said he, 'that this is your first term in Congress, and from your youthful appearance! should say that you had not been long out of college.'" Mr. Thurman admitted both propositions. "Well, sir, while you were in college I hope you studied the history of Greek republies! Did you?" "Well, sir, while you were in college I hope you studied the history of Greek republics! Dit you?"

Mr. Thurman gave some enumerations of his studies, in which general history was included. "But, sir, as a public man looking forward to public life, you should have studied the history of the Greek republies." "And then," said Judge Thurman, "for a full hour he turned his attention to me, and I'll guarantee that there never fell from mortal lips such a lecture as the venerable and distinguished statesman delivered to me, an audience of one, upon the subject of the Greek republics." It was a profound volume upon government."

Judge Thurman jurther said that no living man was ever more luminous in argument and more impressive in his sincerity than Mr. Calhoun. This republic never produced a greater intellect. amiable, and accomplished. He interests the olders in conversation, and the children look upon him as a vetable museum of curiosities. Illa pocket- are always full of strange and beautiful things. He is a smoker, and be-lieves that the charm of smoking is in variety. He likes a good cigar as well as anybody, and also has a tire taste in the matter of cigarettes. He is never without half a dozen kinds. The plain American the brown appeals to some variation in his whims As each kin is kept in its separate case, and these are all of silver of various odd designs, they make a good beginning to be pocket museum. But it is only a beginning, as there are many other queerer things in his pockets.

The little 8-year-old son of Mrs. Marahall O. Roberts must be shadowed by some war stans. All his play It was during the progress of the Adiron-dack surver, and some of the choicest instruments had been brought to Jumper Island, about three miles off from the Burlington breakwater. The dwellers on the Island asked of the director that they might look through his most powerful glass at a certain hour.

The request was granted, and the director adjusted the glass so as to cover a particular farm house that was pointed out. The islanders were unusually long faces. The one who was peering through the glass became deeply agitated. The other islanders took their hand-kerchiefs from their pockets. The observer called out: "There they are getting through the services: now they are bringing the body out; now they have put him in the hearse."

With every new announcement the little group of friends set up a new wall, and there was no pause till the procession had disappeared behind a hill. The telescope was then returned with as much gravity as it had been borrowed and used. proclivities are for weapons, ammunition, and imple plements of warfare. Uis choice in toys is always the young soul like pieces of old armor. Mrs. Berry Wall is a conneasour in matters of hair

ressing. She has her hair dressed professionally, ble affects the Psyche knot, but with the latest modern ad-dends—a soft little bunch of curls issuing from the top like smoke coming out of a chimney.

BUNBEAMS.

-There will be an international horse low in Paris noxt year, where \$45,000 will be distrib--A club of society women in London is going to start a large ; poultry farm near London. Bee culture is also included in the scheme.

-- Even the peers affect amateur photog-

raphy in London, and carry their cameras with trace tracks, cricket matches, and similar places. -The German Government has paid 800. Omarks to an Austrian engineer named Nannitches for a patent cylinder stopper for quick-loading rities. -Strauss has nearly finished a new opera, t is said, which is to be called a "Kiss in Honor," for

-It is proposed to establish in London a the club of that name in New York, and to be open to oth American and English citizen

The name of this town could be very properly changed from Elizabethtown to Widow-ville, as we doubt if there is a town in the State of its size that contains so many widows. A careful count has been made, and they number just sixty-one. What is rather singular is that the widowers can be counted on your fingers. There are more than six widows to one widower. It is enough to alarm all the married men, as it conclusively shows that in Elizabethtown at least the women outlive the men. What is also very alarming to the widows is the fact that in thirty-five years only three of them have been able to get a second husband. -It is proposed in England to provide judges at race tracks with an instantaneous photograph-ing apparatus by which to tell beyond possibility of mistake what horse has won in a close finish.

-The King of Denmark will celebrate the With heavy gait and drooping the burghers come and go, twenty-fifth year of his reten on the 16th of Novembel next. A subscription was being raised to purchase for him an estate in Jutland, but he declined to receive any it dawn of day the roosters have not the heart to -An English writer declares that the cus-

tom of pairing off guests at dinner arcse in the mid4. ages, when there was only a single plate and drinking The town that fixed its fondest hopes and all its pride of oup for each couple, and that while the man out up the meat the woman put the pieces in his month and they both drank from the same cup. Upon the pennant-winning powers of Capt. Morrill's -Refuting the assertion that meat diet That recked not of its thousands, if but crack men would

causes caucer, Surgeon-Major Heudley reports from India that out of 102 operations for causer performed at Jeypore since 1880, forty-one were on the persons of ment enters and sixty-one on those of strict vego who had not known the taste of ment from the -A blind guitar player named Manjon, from Spain, is creating a stir in the musical wo

abroad. He uses an instrument with eleves strings was seventy years ago that another Spaniard named Lor created a sensation with his quitar and made a per-fect craze for the instrument, so that the plane seemed likely to be driven out of the field. -In New Mexico, says the Louisville

Courier Journal, the Spanish language is the language of the courts, the council, and the assembly, logs-ative debates are carried on in Spanish, and laws are framed in that language. English is a secondary tongue and a person is at a decided disadvantage even in transacting business unless he is familiar with Spanish—It is easid that a charming French

Weep, weep, and make your mean for Boston's base ball driving. She did not notice nath she stood in the dra Of Barnes, McVey, and Gould. and all the other put-out ing-room that to a black and white slik costume . . When Boston painted herself red of daytime and of place all the ladies were gloves of different colors

-Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos of Spain, travelling as "Don Juan de Huelva, Count de Bourbon," is in Turksetan and in astonished at the prox ress made there along the Transcaspian Railway. At Merv, which five years ago was a crowd of felt tents and much buts, he found brick houses and macadamired and pares streets, and at the railway station at Pehera was a luxuriously fitted up buffer with a young and pretty Russian bermaid speaking French and German as finently as her native language. Twenty years age no Christian would have been safe in Bokhasa.

A swellen head ofttimes results from a fancy salary; And it takes nine men tegether to, make a nine—d'ye Woo's me for Besten !

roamed about the corridors, they say, telling the runs that he had put Jay Gould in prison, and was then a the ball bonds of every guest in the hotel. One of his pistol in hand, beside his bed at night to ward off im.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY